VOL. II.

JANUARY 1886.

No. 3.



Illustrated Guide.



Published Quarterly by A. M. SMITH, No. 533 Chestnut Street,

P. O. Box 754.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONTENTS:

PAC	GE.		PAG	E
	33	India, British		48
A Want to be Supplied	39	Ireland	w 6	16
	35	Labuan		58
	35	Madras		50
Assam	50	Mauritius	2 -	58
Bengal	48	N W. Provinces, G. B		00
Berar	52	Native States, India, G. B	00 4	10
Rombos	4	New Brunswick		52
Bombay	50	New Druiswick	** (60
Burmah 50-		Nova Scotia	. (50
Central Provinces, G. B.	50	Our Ball is Rolling	* 3	37
Ceylon	56	Penang	0 5	
Coin Sales	39	Publications)2
Coin Classification	63	Scotland	. 4	16
Communications	41	Silver Dollar Counterfeits	3	37
Distinguished Counterfeiters	38	Singapore		58
Do Metals Grow?	36	Socotra		56
	34	Statistics, Great Britain	1	12
Eastern Possessions, G. B	56	Straits Settlements, G. B		58
England	46	The Aboriginal Mint		32
Extensive Money Making	36	The Punjab		0
	42	The Shilling		8
French Grammes, English Grains, Table		Tricks that are Vain	* 3	0
	43	Wales	* 3	17
Hong Kong	43	Want II C Coine	" 5	0
Hong Kong	50	Wanted, U. S. Coins		3
Illustrations, Coin, G. B 49-	-20			

SINGLE NUMBERS, 25 CTS.

Yearly (United States 75 cents. Germany 3m. 50c. Subscription Price. England 3s. 4d. France 4f. 25c.

WONDERFUL DETAIL, ENTERPRISE AND PRECISION.

In easually looking over the advance Illustrated and Descriptive plates of the already celebrated ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD, we find that over one hundred pages (100) have been devoted to Germany alone; on the colu plates are given fac simile of 475 pleces—their obverse and reverse—making in all 950 separate, circular engravings which were prepared for this work for one country only.

ERITAISE AND FRECISION.

England, or Great Britain, with its colonies and dependencies, occupies more than sixty pages of Plates and Descriptions; over 392 complete coins being pictured at the expense of nearly eight hundred engravings for that nation alone. All of this work is prepared upon an equal scale of completeness; with the same liberality; it will certainly be the most finished work of the kind ever published or thought of.

ILLUSTRATED

ENCYCLOPÆDIA



COINS OF THE WORLD;

ILLUSTRATING THE

Modern, Ancient, Gurrent and Gurious,

FROM A. D. 1885 BACK TO B. C. 700.

FINENESS, WEIGHT, FACE VALUE AND METAL WORTH.

FULL DESCRIPTION WITH EXACT FAC-SIMILE OF OVER

SIX THOUSAND COINS.

NAME LISTS, STATISTICS, HISTORICAL DATA, FULL INDEX.

TABLES FOR CALCULATION, REDUCTION, COMPARISON, &c.

A financial and Aumismatic Library,

PUBLISHED BY A. M. SMITH, NUMISMATIST,

533 CHESTNUT STREET. POST-OFFICE BOX, 754.

COPYRIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S. A. 1885.



Illustrated Guide.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1886.

No. 3.

A National Duty. (2.)

We have received sundry communications in regard to the article in our last number relating to the necessity for a National Museum of Numismatics. Some of our correspondents endorse the idea and promise all the aid in their power, others assert that nothing can ever be done in that way during the present generation, and a few expose their ignorance by insisting that there is not enough material in the world to form a separate museum. To these last we reply that if coins and other antiquities, closely allied to numismatics were united, it would require a very large institution to contain them. The countries of Europe having the most glorious and varied histories are fully alive to the interest and importance of the preservation and study of coins, relics and rec-ords of the past, all of which may be classed under one general head, and each of which is powerful in support or authentication of the other. In the British Museum there is a Keeper of Coins and Medals, at a salary of \$3,750 per year, with an assistant who is paid \$3,000; a Keeper of Manuscripts, \$3,250; Keeper of Oriental Mss., \$3,750, with assistant at \$2,500; Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, \$3,750; Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, \$3,750; Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, \$3,750, making in all \$27,500 which the remarkably ing in all \$27,500 which the remarkably matter-of-fact British people pay yearly to the gentlemen and scholars who are the custodians of these precious coins and other relics. "Money talks!" is an old saying, and this annual outlay in

this direction, by one nation, must convince any reasonable person of the importance attached to such collections by the great minds of the earth. With the exception of the imperfect, mixed and altogether unsatisfactory cabinet at the United States Mint in Philadelphia (the collection being made only through the energy and perseverance of its officials), there is not a single national recognition of this important science in the United States, and we call the want of such recognition A National Shame. have no right to be behind the other great countries in this matter, our duty is to be in the advance, in this as in all things. Russia possesses a National Collection, which, though of modern formation, embraces thousands of interesting coins. The Madrid Museum has over 3,000 gold pieces, 30,000 of silver and more than 52,000 copper coins; the Vienna Collection is larger, containing 24,000 Greek coins of all metals, 30,000 Roman pieces and 38,000 of the Middle Ages, while that of Paris surpasses all others in numbers, and, in more than one class, both the rarity and beauty of its specimens are unrivalled, in fact every nation that ranks among the enlightened of the world gives official acknowledgment to the value of numismatics and renders very material aid to the study of that science; every enlighttened nation we say-but one-and that one is the United States of North America, and it is time, more than time, that the want in this respect was filled and our National Duty properly performed towards the student and scientist of to-day, the historian of the future.

We do not intend to drop this matter because some others are "do-nothings," others again "think there is no use to try," and a few "can't see any use for it "; we shall push and keep pushing until something comes of it, then we suppose, some one else will claim all the honor; well! let them, so we effect the object we are striving for.

Earliest Coinages of Ireland.

That, prior to the first Danish invasion of Ireland, about A. D. 853, the Irish people had no other than the ring money there is little reason to doubt as no native coins have ever been discovered, while from that epoch commences a series of Hiberno-Danish coins which extends to the period when the whole of Ireland was subjected to the Anglo-Norman princes of England, in the reign of Henry II, (A. D. 1154-1189.) Even at this period the old Celtic ring money was still used in many parts of the island, although the Danes in the southern portion had introduced a coinage of silver pennies, apparently copied from that of England. There are, however, peculiarities making a marked distinction between two issues particularly in the very curious arrangement of the hair by artists of the Irish mints, causing it to stand out like rays, representing a kind of glorywhich it was for a long time supposed to be. There are no coins known of the first Danish King of Ireland, but to Imars or Ifars, King of Limerick, his brother (who succeeded him), there are pieces in existence which are certainly of his reign, and these are comparatively common in Ireland. The coins are of very rude and peculiar execution, the form of the face being expressed by dots. On each side of the effigy is IMF, or IML., turned towards the head, and what seems the letters NND, also repeated, which are found on many Hiberno-Danish coins, and most probably express NORMANORKM DIFLINÆ (of the Normans of Dublin)—that is, money of the Northmen of Dublin. The IML would appear to stand for IMAR, or IMFAR. The same letters are found on Anglo-Saxon skettæ, and as Imars was King of the Northmen both in Ireland and England, it is probable the skettæ in question were also struck by this prince, the types of both series being a rude imitation of the Anglo-Saxon coin. There are other specimens attributed to ENRED and SITH-RIC III, (A. D. 989,) and coins of the latter are more numerous than those of any other Danish King of Ireland. there is also of IFARZ II, King of Dublin in 993; of ANLAF V (1029 A. D.); of ASKEL (1159 A. D.), and this latter was the last but one of the Danish princes

who held authority in Ireland.

The only coins that can be attributed to native Irish princes belong to a period subsequent to that of the earliest Hiberno-Danish money, and are the pieces believed to have belonged to the time of Donald, or Domnald, King of a portion of Ireland, who reigned from 956 to 930; or Donald Claen, King of Leinster, who was defeated by Melachlin, King of Ireland, in 983. These exhibit all the Irish mint characteristics, with the spike like hair, and have for legend, DYMN. ROEX. MNECHI.
They might however, with almost as much certainty, be assigned to a prince bearing a name like MENECHI, King of Dublin, the inscription being read as MNECHI, ROEX, DYMN (BLYNÆ).

Irish coins bearing the name CNVT (Canute) and ÆDELRED (Æthelred), are supposed to prove that these Kings held temporary possession of Dublin and surrounding districts, but by other numismatists they are considered copies of English coins by Danish moneyers who were unable to do justice to the original types.

BRACTEATE COINS are a species of money having a raised type on one side only, the reverse showing a deep indent of the same device; they were evidently struck with a punch on which was a relief fitting the die and are of very thin metal. Coins of this kind were struck in Switzerland and other parts of the Continent between the tenth and thirteenth centuries, but none were known in the British Islands until their discovery in Ireland. It is possible they were imported, but archæologists are generally of the opinion that they are of Irish manufacture. In 1837, a large hoard of these coins were dug up at Fermoy but no intelligible legend is to be found upon them. Their time apparently ranges from Harold (A. D. 1035) to Stephen (A. D. 1154).

After the subjection of Ireland to the Anglo-Norman princes, in the reign of Henry II, the first coins that appear are those of John, who was created Lord of Ireland; from that time the coinages of the two countries merge one within the

other.

Ancient Medal Veneration.

That the ancient Romans valued their medals more highly than the mere intrinsic value of the metal contained therein is proven by Sutonius, who says of Augustus, that at the time of the Saturnalia, and at other feasts or celebrations, he gave away raiment, gold and silver, and ancient coins of every stamp, even such as were regal and foreign. So it is evident that even in those times medals and coins commemorative of persons or events were held in high repute and it is this class of coins, most probably to which the edict of his successor Tiberius refers, in which it is made a capital offence for any one to enter a house of ill-repute, with a coin or ring bearing the efflgy of Augustus in his possession; for such an act he considered an insult to the memory of the deified Emperor; and in Philostratus' Life of Apollonius, it is told of a certain great man being under prosecution of death for having struck his own slave who at the time held one of these coins in his hands.

The Aboriginal California Mint.

In the vicinity of Santa Barbara, fifty years ago, still existed the original (or aboriginal) Mint of California. The Indians of Tulare county generally visited it once a year, in bands of twenty or thirty, male and female, on foot, armed with bows and arrows. They brought with them panoche, or thick sugar, made from what is now called honey-dew and from the sweet Carisa cane, and put up into small oblong sacks, made of grass and swamp flags; also nut pipes, and wild tobacco, pounded and mixed with lime; which preparation of native tobacco was called pispewat, and used for chewing. These commodities were exchanged for a species of money from the Indian Mint of the Santa Barbara rancherias, called by them "ponga." This "ponga" money consisted of pieces of shell, rounded, with a hole in the middle; made from the hardest part of the small, edible, white muscle of the beaches, which was brought in canoes by the Barbarians from the island of Santa Rosa. The worth of a rial was put on a string which passed twice and a half around the hand —i. e., from the end of the middle finger to the wrist. Eight of these strings passed for the value of a silver dollar.

Ancient Portrait Coins.

After the death of Alexander the Great, the leaders who had aided him in founding the vast Macedonian empire. portioned it out among themselves, and next proceeded to strike coins on which several of these new rulers placed their portraits, thereby greatly scandalizing the Greeks, whose religious feelings were much outraged by the assumption of privileges by these princes which they ever considered exclusively devoted to the Gods. But the Greeks were a subjugated people and they submitted; then, as the ancient types became less and less venerated by states and cities deprived of nearly all liberty except the name, it became customary to place upon the current pieces of money the effigy of some public man; thus, Smyrna, Amastrus, and the island of Chios, each claiming to be the birth-place of Homer, struck coins bearing his portrait. The Mityleneans struck coins with a head thereon, wearing a mitra, a head-dress given to the Muses, and this is mentioned by Pollux as the portrait of Sappho, the celebrated, who was a native of the Island; they also pictured Theophanes, the historian, upon their pieces.

The portrait of Anacreon, playing on the lyre, is found on the coins of Teos; and that of Euclid, the pupil of Socrates, on those of Megara, The coins of Cos, an island in the Ægean Sea, honor Xenophon upon an obverse, with reverse showing Hygisia, the goddess of health. Many other celebrated physicians are also presented on the money of Cos.

Portraits thus preserved and handed down have, on many occasions, been of great service in determining the identity of busts and statues unearthed after years of burial which could not otherwise have been determined, and that these portraits were executed from well authenticated originals there is not the slightest doubt, the heads of Homer, especially, agreeing with the well-known marble bust which has come down to us, preserved through the lapse of ages; bearing his name.

Do Metals Grow?

It is supposed by some that the metals were formed or deposited in past ages of the world by the agency of either heat or water, during some great convulsions of nature such as have not been witnessed in the period embraced in written history or tradition. There are reasons for doubting the reliability of this opinion. That various mineral substances are now in process of formation or development is certain. For instance, the formation of stone is as apparent as its integration and in certain localities in the United States can be seen a conglomerate of clay and silicious sand inpregnated with ferrous oxide, in all stages, from the separated particles to the layers of hardened rock. These rocks are merely the particles of sand cohered and agglutinated by means of the clay and the oxide of iron, the salt water near by acting as a solvent of the softer particles and the sun's rays compacting and baking all together in one mass. So, also, we know that coal is being formed from peat. The intermediate stage is lignite or "brown coal" which in turn becomes coal

It is morally certain that gold, silver, copper and some other metals are now in progress of formation or deposition. Abandoned silver mines in Peru have been found rich in arborescent deposits of the metal on the walls of galleries unused for many years. A gold bearing region, after having been cleaned of the precious metal, gives good results after the lapse of only a few years. So with copper. In the Siberian mines, not only the precious carbonate known as malachite, but the metal itself, in a state of almost absolute purity, is deposited on the walls, roofs, and floors of galleries run under the earth's surface. In some places it appears in masses and in others a tree-like formation, with trunk and branches similar to a delicate moss.

What becomes of all the gold and silver unavoidably wasted in the process of manufacture, and the wear of transmission from hand to hand as currency. It is well known that with all the care exercised in the manufacture of these precious metals, and notwithstanding their specific gravity, an appreciable amount of them is utterly wasted; at least so distributed as to be incapable of being collected and used again. Is it annihilated? The teachings of science prove this to be impossible. Nothing is ever wasted. If the particles are thrown into the atmosphere, they must in time seek the earth's surface. Are they attracted by some unknown power to certain localities, and if not, why should not the streets of a busy city become in time deposits of the precious metals?

Perhaps, after all, the old alchemists had an inspiration of what may yet become un fait accompli, when understand the wonderful processes of nature's laboratory we may possibly imitate her, and grow our own metals as we now do potatoes and turnips; or we may find the philosopher's stone and actually collect the particles of metals, if we cannot transmute a base mineral into gold or silver.

Extensive Money Making.

In Ancient Rome no person was permitted to coin money without authority from the State; but the privilege was allowed to Commanders, and executed by their Questors, for payment of the troops when on military expeditions. Yet Colony coins are very common, Argentaria, or Mints, being set up at innumerable places, and a Mint in the

capital of each province.

The making of money in those days was not only laborious but required an immense force of artists and workmen. Each mint has its Optio, or Director; Exactores or Nummularii, Assayers; Scalptores or Calatores, Engravers of Dies, who were generally Greek artists; Cenarii, Refiners; Fusarii or Flatuarii, Melters; Equatores, Adjusters of weight, and Signatores, who certified the same; Suppostores, who placed the pieces on the die, and Malleatores, who struck the blow. The whole body constituted a corporation in law and so strong was tle united force of these Monetarii, Mintmen or Coiners; in the reign of Aurelian, A. D. 274, raised a rebellion in which forty thousand of them and their adherents perished and seven thousand soldiers were killed. Taking all this into consideration it is little wonder that the coins of Rome and its dependencies are so plenteous and varied, even at the present time.

Our Ball is Rolling.

Our article headed "A NATIONAL DUTY" in the last number of THE GUIDE, advocating the establishment of National Museum of Coins and its support by the U.S. Government, attracted a wide attention, equally surprising and intensely gratifying. A number of the best journals in the land have editorially taken up the idea, from numerous collectors, and from many persons supposed to be not particularly interested in the subject we have received letters of thanks for its introduction and several communications have come to us from Great Britain, France and Sweden, expressing surprise that a wide-awake nation like the United States has not already such a collection, fully endorsing our arguments and plans, and urging us not to falter in aggressive agitation of the subject.

This latter advice is unnecessary, we require no prompting to keep us up to the mark in that respect; we shall never "let up" until we have accomplished our end; but the words of commendation are mo t grateful, and for the "nice things" said in praise of The Guide we return sincere thanks; our modesty and space will not

permit of putting them in print.
No, 2, of "A NATIONAL DUTY," enters more fully upon the subject in question; to it we invite the reader's attention.

Tricks that are Vain.

We regret to say that even into the peaceful life of the numismatist the unpleasant fact that man is given to "ways that are dark " is unpleasantly and not infrequently intruded, with proofs of such wickedness boldly added. An individual whom we will call Brown, lately sent us a U. S. quarter of a dollar, purporting to be of date 1823. He sent it by express, C. O. D., \$40, which said \$40 he did not C. O. D. simply because, with the eye alone, we were able to detect evidences of alteration in the last figures and a magnifying glass plainly disclosed the fact that the piece originally bore the date 1828. This "intent to deceive" was very weak also from the many differences existing between the obverses and the reverses of the two coinages, the same being recognizable at a glance to any worthy the name of numismatist.

Dollars dated 1804, made by filling up and engraving, or by plugging and stamping the 4, on old coins of that denomination, have been offered us. Half-dollars of 1858, changed by the graver into 1853, and without the sun-rays and arrows which distinguish the latter issue; 1858 nickels altered to 1856, and innumerable other frauds, have been submitted for purchase, but, since the first two years of our study in the science we have not been

'taken in by any one.'

The really earnest collector seems to be gifted naturally, or to acquire, an instinctive knowledge of the genuine coin, and to recognize it by a dozen indefinable and inexplainable ways; amateurs may be "bit" by these bogus dogs and it is to put the inexperienced upon their guard that we condescend to make the present mention of these rascals. To buy only of dealers whose reputation for honesty and skill as experts is beyond question is the only safe plan for occasional purchasers or persons who have small collections.

Silver Dollar Counterfeits.

Throughout the country and particularly in the West, there are now in circulation many counterfeit silver dollars, most of which are such excellent imitations that even experts have been de-They bear all dates, those of 1880 and 1882, purporting to have been issued by the Philadelphia Mint, being the most dangerous; they are heavily plated with silver, resisting acid unless scraped, and when new, almost identical in color with the genuine. Antimony and lead are the principal ingredients of composition, many are of full weight and none more than twenty grains light.

Tests: The application of acid after scraping or cutting through the plating, and the ring when held upon the finger tip and struck with a good coin; counterfeits thus tried lack that vibration of tone noticeable in the genuine piece. There is another fraud just discovered, made by sawing through the whole dollar, which is then cut out, leaving only a thin shell, this is filled up with base composition, the halves closed and the coin re-reeded. All business men should be on the alert for these bogus dollars.

Distinguished Counterfeiters.

We do not intend to discuss any of the celebrated "shovers of the queer" of the present day, but to mention a few men of genius and highest reput who, either for gain or the pleasure of deceiving the learned of their time, deliberately counterfeited ancient coins and medals or originated and passed off as genuine Roman coinage their own creations. Medals are valuable for their rarity, the metal composing them is never taken into consideration. Hence arises the estimation of an Otho, a Nerva, a Pertinax, a Niger, a Didius Julianus, the Two Gordians of Africa, etc.: for their reigns were short and consequently few coins were struck bearing their portraits. Yet there are other circumstances which greatly enhance the value of a medal; as the antiquity of it; having two heads or more stamped upon it, the superiority of the artist (and the best masters were from Nero to Pertinax); the high preservation of it; the size, and the erudition or the singularity of the reverse. The debasement of coin was by law punishable with death, yet there are many instances of it under a number of rulers.

Pliny the Elder tells of statues raised to the honor of *Marius* Gratidianus for discovering a method of distinguishing between true and false coins, and the same author remarks that so excellent were some of the counterfeits, that a false *Denarius* was often purchased as a curiosity, for several of those pieces that were genuine.

When learning revived, in the Middle Ages, about the time of the Reformation, many persons began to form collections of ancient coins and medals, and others began to invent and counterfeit the same, the inventors being by far the most pernicious of the two, because they imposed false testimonies upon the world.

William du Chol, who lived about three hundred and fifty years ago, was one of the first virtuosos that wrote upon the monuments of Greece and Rome. In his book of the religion of the old Romans, he printed the stamps of two medals of Agrippa which never existed; the first was of a great brass, with the Pantheon for the reverse; the other of silver, with a Neptune for the reverse, drawn by two sea horses, with the legend AEQUORIS HIC OMNIPOTENS. His contemporary, Antony Lepois, of France, cites several others of the same kind; T. Annius of Viterbo, be-

sides medals, framed inscriptions of his own imagination and buried them in convenient places until they appeared ancient and he could unearth and dispose of them.

The describing of false coins for true is also in Guevara's Epistles, in Jovius Pontanus' Venditionis Formula, in Pomponius Lætus' Will, in Joh. Camers, in Cyr. Anconitanus, called The Antiquary, and the Promptuarum Iconum, by which last two, many authors, particularly the Spanish, have been deceived. In the Pembrokian Collection, there are copies of several of these fictitious coins; as King Priam, with the Grecian fleet before Troy, on the reverse; Artemisia with the Mausoleum; Marcellus with the Amphitheatre; two of Otho in great brass, the one with an adlocution, the other with an Italia; a Scipio Africanus triumphant; Cicero with Minerva, as we see it in the Variorum edition of the Epistolæ ad Familiares by Grævius; Virgil with Mæcenas; a Cataline; an Esop; a Julius Cæsar with Britannia, and many more.

Of the same sort are all those which bear the heads of great Republican Leadeds or Philosophers, and all that have

moral sentences.

The Counterfeiters were, Carteron the Dutchman, Victor Gambello, Giovanni del Cavino, and his son, called the Paduans, Benevento Celleni, Alexander and Giovan Jacapo, Sebastian Plumbo, Valerius de Vicenza, Gorlæus, and many more. These were all most eminent workmen who, with exquisite art and taste, imitated the antique while they copied from true medals, and their copies in many instances, for delicacy and finish far excel the originals.

The Shilling.

This coin or one called by a name almost identical in sound and spelling, is known throughout most of the States of Europe. It is asserted by some that the piece of money as well as the name, was derived from the Roman Soldiers, which, with other remains of the Roman institutions, was adopted by the Francs and other German nations. A more fanciful derivation is ascribed to it by certain parties, a coming from schellen, to ring, on account of the particular ring of the coin, and from St. Killian, whose effigy was stamped on the shilling of Wurzburg. The Solidus shilling of

the Middle Ages has suffered various degrees of diminuation in the different countries. The English shilling is one-twentieth of a pound sterling, the Danish copper shilling is one ninety-sixth of a Riks-daler, equal to about ½ cent. and the Swedish shilling is one forty-eighth of a Riks-daler. In Mecklenburg, Slesvig, Holstein, Hamburg and Lubeck (Germany) the shilling is ½ of a Thaler, not two cents in our money.

A shilling was coined for use in Ireland, during the reign of Elizabeth (1568) which was equal to 9 pence English, but was to be taken for full 12 pence by the Irish; they would not take it and it was soon recalled as base coin. The Harp Shilling of James I., was valued at 16 pence Irish, and 12 pence English. In the Colony of Massachusetts, during the time of Cromwell, the "Pine Tree" shilling was coined "by a parcel of honest dogs" (according to the opinion of Charles II). Henry VIII., in 1526, first coined the five shilling, or crown pieces.

In the reign of Stephen, 1135-54, the shilling became so debased that in ten or more of them there could scarcely be found silver to the value of ten pence. Each Castle at that time had a mint of its own and they regulated the currency according to their wants of honesty.

A Want to be Supplied.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE GUIDE proposes to issue, so soon as material can be collected, A UNIVERSAL COIN COLLECTOR'S DIRECTORY FOR 1886, and to continue it, with additions, each year

following.

ALL COLLECTORS, DEALERS, NUMISMATISTS, ANTIQUARIANS, ARCHÆOLOGISTS, and others, interested in such
sciences or their study, in America or
any portion of the World, will please
send their full name, P. O. address,
and special line of science to the Publisher of The Guide, and any person
knowing of such interested parties, not
likely to see this notice, will confer a
favor by forwarding the desired information. Changes in the address of scientists should be at once sent us, immediately upon being made.

A. M. SMITH, Publisher, No. 533 Chestnut St., P. O. Box 754. Philadelphia, Pa.

Coin Sales.

Sept. 15, 16 and 17, 1885. W. Elliot Woodward's 78th Sale; Bangs & Co., N. Y., Aucturs. From Cabinet of J. Colvin Randall, of Philadelphia, Pa. U.S. GOLD Coins. Eagles: 1795, very fine, \$15; 1795, small eagle, very fine, \$14.25; 1796, the uncirculated, almost proof, \$15.75; 1797, four stars facing, \$29 50; 1798 over 1797, six stars facing, uncirculated, \$31. Half-Eagles: 1795, large eagle, very fine, \$35 ; 1797, small eagle, \$49 ; 1798, same as last, \$17.25 ; 1824, \$10. Quarter Eagles: 1796, with stars, very fine, \$40; 1831, nearly proof, \$4. U.S. SILVER COINS. Dollars: 1794, \$45.50; 1796, small date, uncirculated, \$8.60. Half-Dollars: 1794, nearly fine, \$2.50; 1794, narrow date, \$3.25; 1794, nine berries, almost uncirculated, \$8.25; 1795, uncirculated, \$5.25; 1802, almost uncirculated, \$7.50; 1815, very good, \$3.50. Quarter-Dollars: 1807, extremely fine, \$9; 1822, almost proof, \$4.60; 1853, no arrow points, uncirculated, \$10.50. Half-Dimes, 1794, uncirculated, \$5.90. U.S. Proof Sets. Silver: 1857, \$27; 1858, \$29.50. Half-cent, proof, of 1840, \$7.60.

ANCIENT COINS, ROMAN: Denarius, of Titus; palm tree and Jewish Captives, IVD.CAP: G. B.; very fine, \$10.50. Gold Aurus, of Claudius, fine, \$11.75.

GREEK: Gold Stater, of Alexander the

Great, \$11.25.

DEC. 15, 1885. David Proskey, Paterson, N. J. Bangs & Co., N. Y., Auctors. The THAIN COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE Money and Bonds. Patronage very fair. The Montgomery issues brought, \$5 and \$20 notes, new, \$1; cancelled \$50 notes, \$5.25 and \$3.50 each. Southern Bank Note Co., \$100 note, \$2.20 Manouvrier, \$5 notes, \$2.10 to \$2.25; \$20, green scrolls; \$10, Liberty; \$5, Negro with dray, and others from \$2.50 to 80 cents. U.S. Cents brought from 10 cents to \$2 each. Ancient coins sold at good figures. Badges, Indian Curiosities, Medals, Miniatures and Postage Stamps, also brought fair prices. Another sale is in preparation, to be held in February; catalogues may be had on application to Mr. D. Proskey, 448 River St., Paterson, N. J.

DEC 15 and 16, 1885. S. H. and H. Chapman, Philadelphia. S. V. Henkels, Phila., Pa., Auctors. Collections of a Deceased Collector, E. T. Wright and the late C. R. Walker. A well attended sale, with spirited bidding,

though it was thought that many of the best pieces were bought in by the cataloguers, and, in such case, they will probably appear in a future auction. A Greek Tetradrachm brought \$36. Myrina, Æolis, \$22. Tedradrachm of Alexander IV. \$21. Tedradrachm of Nikomedes II, Bithyma, \$15.25. A French American coin of 1670, Louis XIV, \$20.80. U.S. Dollars, 1794, plugged, \$17: 1838, proof, \$62; 1839, very fine, \$36; 1851 and 52, proof, \$50 each; 1854, proof, \$20; 1855, proof, \$17.25. *U. S. Quarter Dollars*, 1823 over 22, good, \$52 50. *Cents*, 1823, fine, \$10. A gold piece, English, of Edward the Black Prince, 1376, sold for \$32.25. Three pound piece, gold, Charles I. 1625-48, \$121.50; Charles I, 1643, \$31. Silver Cochin China Bar Money, \$30. Medals brought from \$1 to \$20.

DEC. 16 to 19, 1885. W. Elliott Woodward's 80th sale, Bangs & Co., N. Y., Auctioneers. Collection of A. W. Matth-Auctioneers. Collection of A. W. Matthews, Lowell, Mass., and from Cabinets of J. Colvin Randall and J. N. T. Levick. A marked success, high prices ruling throughout. U. S. Coins, *Dollars:* 1836, throughout. U. S. Coins, Dollars: 1836, P., \$7.85; 1839, P., \$18. Half Dollars: 1797, plugged, \$19; Quarter Dollars: 1796, F., \$6; 1807, V. F., \$5; 1815, U. C., \$2.05; 1824, V. F., \$2.50; 1853, V. F., \$7; Dimes: 1796, V. F., \$2.70; 1798, F., \$3.20; 1801, F., \$2.50; 1802, V. F., \$7.60; 1803, F., \$3.20; 1804, V. G., \$5; 1805, V. F., \$2.10; 1811, V. F., \$3,75; 1822, F., \$3.80; 1846, P., \$2.70. Half Dimes: 1794, P., \$9.10; 1795, V. F., \$5; 1796, U. C., \$19; 1797, V. F., \$5; 1797, U. C., 16 stars, \$8.10; 1802, very rare, \$40; 1805, U. C., \$26. Gold. Eagles: 1795, V. F., Small Eagle, \$14.50; 1796, V. F., \$15.50; 1797, F., Small Eagle, \$14.50; 1796, V. F., \$15.50; 1797, F., Small Eagle, \$2; 1797, V. F. Small Eagle, \$14.50; 1796, V. F., \$10.50; 1797, F., Small Eagle, \$32; 1797, V. F., \$11; 1798, F., from 97. \$36; another 98, V. F., 6 stars facing. \$23. Half Eagles: 1834, V. F., \$9. Quarter Eagles: 1796, F., \$18.25; 1796, P., \$40.50. Pioneer Coms: 1860, Five Dollars, "Clark & Co." \$11.20; 1840 1849, bar, worth \$16.00, 'Moffat & Co.' \$33.50. Ancient Greek and Roman. Gold: Stater of Gallia, \$11.50. Proof sets of U. S. Coins were all in good demand, also Cents and Half-cents. ington Medals and Pieces, Colonial and early American Coins, copies and electros of rare pieces, general medals, rare U.S. Coins (unauthorized), store cards, medical medals, siege coins and foreign coins, all of which were in great variety were bid for very actively. No report was sent to us of the 79th sale of Mr. Woodward.

Dec. 22d, 1885. Ed. Frossards 48th Sale. G. A. Leavitt & Co., N. Y., Auctioneers. Collection Confederate Notes, of Dr. Wm. Lee, Washington, D. C. Sale very successful and the prices brought most satisfactory. Montgomery Notes, \$1000 and \$500, sold for \$15 and \$10.50. Some Coins, pattern pieces and medals brought from \$1 to \$5.50, and U. S. Fractional Currency ran from \$1 to \$10. The assortment was varied and interesting to general collectors.

Collectors and dealers who may hold auction sales will find it to their interest to forward to the Editor of The Guide a list of prices obtained, immediately after each sale, in order that matter may be

prepared for the next issues.

Answers to Correspondents.

SMALL CHANGE. Fractional silver coin will be forwarded from the U.S. Treasurer's or Assistant Treasurer's office, nearest its destination, by express, at expense of the Government, in sums or multiples of \$500, to any address, on receipt of lawful money of the United States.

RAT NIBBLED. Fractional notes, each exceeding four fifths of its original proportions in one piece, are redeemable at their full face value, in U. S. notes, in sums not less than \$3, by the Treasurer and several Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

Moss, Toledo, Ohio. To answer the questions contained in your four page letter would require four times that number of written pages, and the work of a clerk for at least one day. All information you desire can be found in the numismatic works issued by the publisher of The Guide, and if you are the enthusiastic student and collector you represent yourself these books are an absolute necessity for your education in this branch of knowledge. We do not mean to be rude, but really, you ask too much, gratis.

ALEXANDER, WASHINGTON, D. C. The rubbing you send is that of a Tetradrachin of Bœotia. Obverse: Heads of Poseidon, laureate. Reverse: BOInton. Poseidon, seated, holding dolphin and trident; on throne, Bœotian buckler, It is of the Attic standard, a specimen of the new coinage of the Bœotian League; belonging to the last decade of the third century B. C., and was doubtless struck at Thebes, after the restoration of that city by Cassander, in B. C. 315.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Nov. 9, 1885. Mr. Smith, Pub. Corn Guide.

SIR: A reader of your magazine from its first Number, I am glad to see it taking up modern ideas, and hope that the "Silver question" will receive due atten-

I write from where silver is produced by the ton, am no "financier," speculator or stock broker, but having fair "horsesense," I can't see what the opponents of silver coinage have to howl about. government stamps a piece of silver and says "this is a dollar," and in such guartee lies all the value, be it printed on paper or stamped on metal, leather or anything The coin buys a full 100 cents worth of goods, food or labor; no one refuses the Bland dollar in payment of a Large notes can always be obtained for any reasonable amount of silver, (the dollars being most required by merchants) and so they are virtually Legal Tender. You, as a business man, know that these facts are true.

What the country wants, is not less, but more silver dollars, five or ten of these very comforting pocket-companions will be gladly welcomed by each of our more than 50 000 000 inhabitants.

The U.S. does not put 100 cents worth of silver in each Bland dollar, but it guarantees to receive them at that value, and they will purchase the full worth of 100 cents. What more can be asked? The saving in coinage makes our Mint selfsupporting and relieves our tax-payers just that amount; gives them double benefit, first, by producing their money without cost to them; second, by giving them the full value for which the coin is guaranteed.

If our Bland dollars contained full 100 cents worth of silver they would be exported the moment they appeared, to be melted and recoined by, and for the profit

of foreign nations.

Why should we follow France, Spain, Greece or any other power in regard to coinage: the record of these in 'financer-We have nothing to learn from Great Britain or any other nation, except how to profit by their blunders, and so guard against the errors they would gladly see us fall into, that they might bolster up their bankrupt treasuries by appropriating the extra metal they wish us to put in our coin. The clamor is not of our own people, it is incited and kept up by foreigners who, dependent upon us for food to supply their deficiencies, goods they genius in every direction now want us to actually give them good, hard, solid silver.

Let us leave the Johnnies and Dons to work out their own financial salvationor ruin, but let us also tell them that on the same subject we can think and act for ourselves as we have done heretofore; and with what success—Has the history of the world ever known a National debt to be so lessened as ours since 1865; with so little taxation and ill effect on the people? I rather think that silver dollars had something to do with producing that grand result.

Thank Heaven, the Great United States of North America has to ask neither assistance or advice from any foreigners, we have stood, can and will stand alone, and no better, prouder pedestal can be found to stand upon than one made of pure native American Silver.

The whole matter resolves itself into two points, I, If, as its opponents say, the people have too much silver, I wish to know who and where those "people" are. II. If a silver dollar will (as it does) buy a full 100 cents worth and pay the same amount of debt, wherein is the "curse" of

it, which its haters so prate about?

There can not be such a thing as too much money, even Holy Writ does not say, as it is often misquoted, that "money is the root of all evil," it is "the love of money" that old Solomon "pitches into."

That's common sense and Bible doctrine for you and if any of the silver haters can contradict my statements I would like to hear from them.

HONEST MINER.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

ENCYCLOPEDIA GOLD AND SILVER COLYS OF THE WORLD.

and all persons intending to secure early copies, will please send their names to the publisher at once, that the list of original patrons, to be printed in the work, may be completed.

A. M. SMITH, PUBLISHER,

P. O. Box 754. 533 CHESTNUT St., PHILA., PA.

IN AN ARITHMETIC OF THE XVII CEN-TURY, the names given to three halfpence, threepence, fourpence, and sixpence, are Dick Dandiprat, Tom Trip-and-go,

Goodman Groat, and Tester.

FINANCES, FACTS AND FINDINGS

New Orleans Picayune: The solid dollar is the one that knows its redeemer lives

The Treasury Department in the second week of last month, purchased 510,000 ounces of silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans

A great many coins—English shillings, six-pence, coppers and one Canadian piece—were found in Jumbo's stomach by the gentlemen hav-

A workman digging in a Paris yard a couple of weeks ago, came across an earthen-ware pot containing 472 pieces of silver coin, bearing the effigies of Francois I and Charles V.

The amount of gold coin in the Treasury of the United States on the 31st of October, 1885, was \$178,941,459. (2) The nations belonging to the Latin Union are France, Italy and Belgium.

A quantity of Roman coins of the periods between the reign of the Emperor Tiberius down to that of Aurilianus, have just been discovered in the inland province Shansi, China.

While some workmen a short time ago were pulling down an old building in the town of Svendborg, on the island of Funen, they came upon a valuable treasure, which included 10 bars of very fine silver and nearly 1000 silver and gold coins, all dating from the reign of the Danish King, Eric of Pomerania (1396-1412).

The charge is made against David H. Smythe, of New York, that he has seventy-nine names, and passes counterfeit money under every one of them. It is evident from the way he spells, that he himself is a counterfeit on the real article of Smith, and the publisher of THE GUIDE utterly repudates him, though he would be glad to see

In accordance with instructions from the Department, about \$10,000 in dimes were coined at the Philadelphia Mint during the third week of November, 1885. These, however, were found insufficient to supply the demand, and the Superintendent was instructed to coin into dimes all the uncurrent subsiduary silver coin at the Mint.

The expression "galvanizing a corpse" is no longer exclusively metamorphical. A Frenchman has discovered a method of preserving bodies by giving them a metal coating. We may become silver-plated, nickel-plated, or galvanized with zinc or copper. The process has been tested successfully on eleven human bodies and more than one hundred times on the carcasses of gardens.

At the sale in London of English gold coins belonging to the late Rev. Edward J. Sheppard, a gold penny of Henry III realized \$1,925; Henry VIII half George noble, unique and unpublished, \$1,275 (This coin was bought in Paris many years ago for 38, 6d.); Mary rial, 1553, Queen standing, in ship, \$400; George III five-guinea piece, pattern by Tanner, \$220; another pattern, by Pistrucci, with \$t, George and the Dragon, \$240.

The report of Director U. S. Mint Kimball, for the last official year shows that \$24,861,123,50 in gold, \$28,848,959,65 in silver and \$527,556,80 in minor pieces have been coined during the past year in all the Mints. The total number of pieces has been; Gold, 1,748,158; silver, 31,699,096; minor coins 24,610,760. coins 24,610,760,

The deposits and purchases of gold and silver at the Mint in Philadelphia amounted during the year to \$1,300,000 more than 1884, and the coinage consisted of 42,864,328 pieces, with a value of \$18,509,280,25. The amount of gold operated upon from July-1, 1884, to January 31, 1885, was 8,880,322 ounces, with a wastage of .002 of a standard control of the standard c

When Oliver Cromwell first coined his money, an old cavalier, seeing "God is with us" on the obverse, and "The Commonwealth of England" on the reverse, said, "Just and True; God and the Commonwealth are on opposite sides."

Binghampton Republican: There is a woman in Canton, China, whose soles are so small that she can stand on a silver dollar. That's nothing. We have seen men in this country whose souls are so small that they can stand on ten cents.

Evansville Argus: Some one wants to know what is the best thing to do in case a tramp comes to your door and refuses to leave until he gets money. Just offer him a trade dollar with hole punched in it and he won't bother you

Of the wealth of the world \$730,000,000 are owned by four men, as follows: Mr. Mackay, \$275,000,000; Rothschild, \$200,000,000; Vanderbilt, \$175,030,000, and the Duke of Westminster, \$86,000,00. Their income per minute is \$25, \$20, \$18

Professor James Warren is the inventor of a process of reducing ores by electricity. A piece of gold-bearing quartz, accidentally let fall into one of the dynamos, which was in motion at the time, was the next day found in the dynamo; the gold in the quartz had been melted and had run to one side of the rock, forming a beautiful button. Experiments succeeded in evolving a process by which color silver and counter can be ton. Experiments succeeded in evolving a process by which goln, silver and copper can be instantly smelted from concentrations by a powerful electric shock, almost equalizing in intensity a stroke of lightning.

In a book in possession of the Young Men's Association of Troy, entitled "The American Accomptadt," written by Chauncey Lee, A. M., and printed in 1797, the origin of the dollar mark is plainly shown in the table of federal money One straight marks one cent, two straight marks with me curve across one dime and two straight marks with two euryed lines across one dollar, almost precisely the same character as now in 1880.

The oldest bank note probably in existence in Europe is one preserved in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg. It dates from 1399 B. C., and was issued by the Chinese Government. It can be proved that as early as 2697 B. C. bank notes were current in China under the name of offlying money." The bank note preserved at St. Petersburg bears the name of the Imperial bank, date and number of issue, signature of a mandarn, and contains even a list of the punishments inflicted for forgery of notes. This relic of 4,000 years ago is probably written, for printing from wooden tablets is said to have been introduced in China only in the year 160 A. D.

FRENCH GRAMMES AND ENGLISH GRAINS.

COPYRIGHTED BY A. M. SMITH,

This Table exhibits the Grammes (French) contained in Grains (English). (The **Gramme** is the unit of weight in the results by Seng application to the weight of the continuous of pair with a limit density, that is, at a temperature of 30° Fabrenheit, in a vacuum; it is equal to 15, 432 grains avoiredupois or troy.]

GRA.NS	GRAMMES	GRAINS	GRAMMES	GRAIN -	GRAMMES	GRAIN	GRAMMES
1	.064	27	1.749	53	3,434	79	5.119
2	.129	28	1.814	54	3,498	80	5.184
3	.194	29	1.879	55	3.564	100	6,480
4	,259	30	1.944	56	3,628	120	7.776
5	.324	31	2.008	57	3.693	140	9.072
6	.388	32	2.073	58	3.758	150	9.720
7	.453	33	2.138	59	3,823	160	10.368
8	.518	34	2.202	60	3.888	180	11.664
9	.583	35	2,267	61	3.952	200	12.960
10	.648	36	2.332	62	4.017	250	16.200
11	.712	37	2.397	63	4.082	300	19.440
12	.777	38	2.462	64	4.146	400	25.920
13	.842	39	2.527	65	4.211	500	32.400
14	.907	40	2.592	66	4.276	600	38.880
15	.972	41	2.656	67	4.341	H 700	45,360
16	1.036	42	2.720	68	4.406	800	51.840
17	1.101	43	2.785	69	4.471	900	58.320
18	1.166	44	2.850	70	4.536	1,000	64.800
19	1.231	45	2.915	71	4.600	2,000	129.600
20	1.296	46	2.980	72	4.665	3,000	194,400
21	1.360	47	3.045	73	4.729	4,000	259,200
22	1.425	48	3.110	74	4.794	5,000	324,000
23	1.490	49	3.175	75	4.859	10,000	648,000
24	1.555	50	3.240	76	4.924	20,000	1296,000
25	1,620	51	3.304	1.1	4.989	25,000	1620,000
26	1.684	52	3.368	11 78 1	5,054	1150,0001	3240,000

Gold and Silver Coins of Great Britain.

The present and three succeeding numbers of THE GUIDE will contain a consecutive series of plates exhibiting the gold and silver coins of Great Bri ain, with descriptions, geographical and statistical matter concerning every dependency of that great country, from the original plates prepared for A. M. Smith's invaluable work,

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD.

These numbers will be particularly interesting connected as they are with the lead in 2 commercial nation of the earth and while the modern coins and matter relating thereto are of vast benefit to all business men, the illustrations, etc., regarding the money of former days, will deeply interest all intelligent readers and students.

Several specimen plates of English coins were published in THE GUIDE for October. 1885; in order to render the present series complete, their reappearance, in proper place, will be necessary.

In The Encyclopedia each country possessing a metallic currency is given the same careful attention as that devoted to Great Britain, and all space, illustrations, etc., demanded by its coinage; to the advertisement of that elaborate work, on another page, the publisher invites particular attention.



Gold.

GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Victoria.	5 Sovereigns.	916	616	565	24.32
2.	George IV.	5 do	916	616	565	24.32
3.	George III.	5 Guineas.	915	647	592	25.48
4.	do	5 Sovereigns.	916	616	565	24.32
5.	do	½ Guinea.	917	64	59	2.54
6.	. do	duinea.	917	42	. 39	1.68
7.	Victoria.	Sovereign.	916	123	113	4.86
8.	do	do	916	123	113	4.86
9.	George IV.	do	916	123	113	4.86
10.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	61	56	2.40
11.	George III.	Sovereign.	916	123	113	4.86
12.	Victoria.	do	916	123	113	4.86
13.	George IV.	½ Sovereign.	916	61	56	2.40
14.	do	Sovereign.	916	123	113	4.86

GREAT BRITAIN, a kingdom embracing England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the Channel Islands, has also immense landed possessions in all parts of the world; of these, the following table will be the briefest and most satisfactory presentation of the statistics of the entire British Empire:

NAME OF COUNTRY	AREA IN SQ. MILES	POPULATION	REVENUE	PUBLIO DEBT	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
Great Britain and Ireland Indian Possessions, &c. Other Eastern Possessions Australia North America Guiana, &c. Africa West Indies, &c. European Possessions Various Settlements	121,145 1,558,254 30,000 3.181,344 3,620,500 100,600 270,000 12,707 120 96,171	36,300,000 258,000,000 3,900,600 3,100,000 4,650,000 200,000 2,350,000 1,350,000 175,000 200,000	\$ 436,025,000 400,000,000 15,000,000 10,000,000 35,925,000 2,500,000 7,750,000 1,275,000 2,500,000	800,000,000 14,000,000 500,000,000 205,000,000 2,500,000 91,375,000 10,000,000	\$3,661,140,000 655,360,000 202,500,000 175,000,000 20,000,000 95,990,000 49,500,000 10,000,000
Total	[8,990,211	310,225,000	\$1,040,000,000	s5,358,025,000	\$5,451,000,000



No.	PERIOD OR SLOTION.	COLY.	TINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	PULL	VALUI
1.	George IV.	2 Sovereigns.	916	2461	226	\$9.72
0.	do	Sovereign.	916	1231	113	4.86
3.	George III.	Guinea.	916	$129\frac{1}{3}$	118	5.10
4.	do	2 Guineas.	915	259	236	10.15
5.	do	Guinea.	916	129}	118	5.10
6.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
7.	George IV.	2 Sovereigns.	916	$246\frac{1}{2}$	226	9.72
8.	do	Sovereign.	916	123‡	113	4.86
9.	George III.	Guinea.	916	$129\frac{1}{3}$	I18	5.10
10.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	$61\frac{1}{2}$	$56\frac{1}{2}$	2.43
11.	do	4 Guinea.	916	$32\frac{1}{3}$	291	1.27
12.	do	Guinea.	916	$129\frac{1}{2}$	118	5.10
13.	George IV.	½ Sovereign.	916	$61\frac{1}{2}$	$56\frac{1}{2}$	2.43

England is divided from Scotland on the north, by the Cheviot Hills and the rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dec. Area, about 51,000 square miles; population (1881), 1,360,513. Agriculture is prosecuted industriously and intelligently, and yields large returns. The country is rich in minerals; iron, tin, lead, copper and coal, the product of pig iron amounting to about \$80,000,000 per annum, and of coal to \$230,000,000; the metal manufacture employs about 650,000 hands, and the textile industries are of such enormous extent as to require over one million operatives. British goods are found in every portion of the globe. The Island of Greal Britain contained in 1883, in active operation, 18,457 miles of railway. The telegraph extended 27,103 miles, owned and operated by the government since 1871.

Wales has an area of 4,712,281 square acres, population (1881), 1,360,513. The country is generally mountainous, but like England, it possesses great mineral wealth. The country occupies a large peninsula on the west side of the island of Britain, bordering on the Irish Sea and Bristol and St. George's Channels. The laws of England were fully extended over Wales by statute in 1536. In the reigns of George IV and William IV, the last traces of political distinction were abolished.

Scotland (the ancient calcdonia) is situated in the most northerly part of the island. Area, about 30,000 square miles; population (1882), 3,735,573. The land is naturally barren and bleak, but the hardy persevering inhabitants have made it productive, and their country wealthy and prosperous. The union with England took place in 1707, a rebellion in 1745 was suppressed, and the Scotch people submitting, devoted themselves to the material welfare of their nation with results which have been continuously beneficial.

Ireland is an island lying about 60 miles to the west of England, washed upon three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west, from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,759 square miles, with population, in 1881, of 5,174,836, which is continually decreasing and has been since 1845 at the rate of 37.6 per cent. This island abounds in natural beauties, the harbors



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	George II.	5 Guineas	916	647	592	\$25.48
2.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
3.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
4.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
ĩ,	George I.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	25.48
6.	do	2 (fuineas.	916	258	236	10.15
7.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
8.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
9.	do	4 Guinea.	916	32	29	1.27
10.	Anna.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	25.48
12.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
13.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
14.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55

are among the finest in the world; plants elsewhere known as "hot-house" flourish here in the open air, and there is every accessory favorable to vegetation. The sources of wealth which exist in Ireland have never been developed, owing to continual political agitation, which has been since the beginning, still continues, and is likely so to do, unto the end.

India. The British Empire in India comprises an area of 1,377.540 square miles, and a population of 254,000,000. From Peshawar, the northern frontier station to Cape Comorin, is 1.900 miles, and the same distance separates Karachi, the port of Sind, from Sudiya, the frontier-post on the eastern border of Assam. Northern India or Hindustan, is at the foot of the Himalayas, stretching from sea to sea, comprising the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra and their tributaries. Southern India or the Deccan, is bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya Mountains, north of the Narbaddah River. Three-fifths of this great empire are under the direct rule of the British government, and are divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces: Bengal, the North-western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Madras and Bombay. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs all acknowledge the suzerainty of Her Imperial Majesty, Kaisar-I-Hind.

Bengal occupies the deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, and is flanked on the east by mountains which separate it from the Valley of the Irrawaddy. The province is a great alluvial plain, the most populous and productive in all British India. It furnishes rice, opium, indigo and jute.

The North-west Provinces form the upper part of the great plain of the Ganges to the west of Bengal, between the Himalaya Mountains and the hilly border of the central plateau.

The Punjab occupies the north-western angle of the great northern plain of India, and receives its name from the "five rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, cross the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1848. Beside the territory under British administration, which is about as large as the kingdom of



GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	William III.	5 Guinea.	916	647	592	25.48
2.	do	2 Guinea.	916	258	236	10.15
3.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
4.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
5.	William and Mary.	5 Guinea.	916	647	592	25.48
6.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5 10
7.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	236	10.15
8.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
9.	James II.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	25.48
10.	do	2 Guineas.	916	258	2.6	10.15
11.	do ·	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10
12.	do	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55

Italy, there is an equal extent of area belonging to 34 Feudatory Native States, with a population of about 5,000,000; a revenue of \$8,000,000, and an armed force of 50,000 men. Thirdly, there are the frontier tribes, split up into numerous clans, with divergent interests, whose military force is estimated at 130,000 warriors.

The Central Provinces were formed from territory taken in 1861 from Madras and the north-western provinces. The line of railway connecting Bombay with Calcutta passing through it, has opened up a country previously almost unknown, and the traffic through Jubbulpur is larger than that of any city in India, except Bombay.

British Burmah is on a long narrow strip of territory on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese War in 1825, and Pegu after the war in 1852. The valley and delta of the Irrawaddy are extremely fertile, but owing to the want of roads, the province is thinly peopled.

Assam, ceded by Burma in 1825, formed part of Bengal until 1874. The revenue is comparatively small. Cachar and Sylhet are the most important teaproducing districts in India.

Madras was the scene of the struggle between England and France, the principal settlement of the French in India—Pondicherry, being 90 miles south of Madras. This province, since the annexation of Carnatic, is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together, though with a coast-line of 1,730 miles it has not one good natural harbor.

The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, and was made over by Charles II to the East India Company in 1668. The province is 1,050 miles in length, and has many fine natural harbors; Bombay and Karachi being by far the most important. It is about equal in size to Germany, native States occupying one-third, Sind, a non-regulation province, one-fourth; and Bombay proper, once the territory of the Peishwa, the remaining 82,000 square miles. Bombay is yearly rising in importance as the great commercial port of India. It is, after London and Calcutta, the most populous city in the British Empire.



				-	_	
No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Charles II.	5 Guineas.	916	647	592	\$25.48
2.	do	2 do	916	258	236	10.15
3.	do	Guinea	916	129	118	5.10
4.	do	ł do	916	64	59	2.55
5.	do	20 Shillings.	916	129	118	5.10
6.	do	5 do	916	32	29	1.26
7.	do	20 do	916	129	118	5.10
8.	do	10 do	916	64	59	2.55
9,	Commonwealth.	20 do	916	120	118	5.10
10.	do	10 do	916	64	59	2.55
11.	do	5 do '	916	32	29	1.26
12.	Charles I.	10 do	916	64	59	2.55
13.	do	3 Pounds.	960	421	404	17.39
14.	do	5 Shillings.	916	32	29	1.26
15.	do	10 do (Angel).	916	64	59	2.55
16.	Commonwealth.	½ Guinea.	916	64	59	2.55
17.	do	Guinea.	916	129	118	5.10

Berar, which lies to the north of Haidarabad, was placed in the hands of the English by the Nizam, in 1853, in payment of arrears due to the British Government. The province is fertile and yields the finest cotton grown in India. The surplus revenues, after defraying the cost of administration, goes to the Nizam of Haidarabad.

BURMAH, formerly independent, exclusive of British Burmah, is bounded N. and E. by the Indian Provice of Assam, Thibet, the Shan States and China, Area 192,000 square miles; population 3,500,000; Revenue of the King while ruling, \$4,000,000. Acquired by Great Britain, through conquest, in November, 1885.

Native States of India.

These States vary greatly in size and importance. They cover a total area of 500,000 square miles and a population of 55 millions. Gross revenues of the chiefs amount to \$50,000,000 amountly and a yearly tribute of \$3,625,000 is paid to Great Britain. Kashmir commands important trade routes to Central Asia. The opium grown in Malwa (Holkar) is a valuable source

NATIVE PRINCES.	SQ. M.	Pop. 1881	REVENUE
Nizam of Haidarabad	81,807	9,845,594	\$ 8,250,000
Maharaja Sindia	33,119	2,500,000	5,551,550
" of Mysore	24,723	4,186,188	5,000,000
Gaekwar of Baroda	8,570	2,185,005	3,000,000
Mar majard Lupun	1.200	1,500,000	2 0 8 8 1 10 8
" Travancor	6,730	2.311.379	2,240,315
" "Kashmir	79,748	1,416,376	3,050,000
" "Jodhpur	35,672	2,000,000	1,750,000
" " Holkar	8,075	635,450	1,650,000
I', i'i i i	5,412	1, 107, 133	2,100,000
" " Oudipur	11.614	1,161,400	1,330,637
" " Bhurtpur	1.974	743,710	1,318,460
Begum of Bhopal	8,200	769,200	1,200,000



No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	EINĒ.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PUBE GOLD.	VALUE
1.	James I.	Sovereign. (1619),	962	194	188	\$8.00
2.	do	Half Crown.	916	21	18	.78
S.	do	Thistle Crown.	916	16	14	.60
4.	do	Angelet.	916	35	32	1.3
5.	do	Noble, (Angel.)	916	71	64	2.75
6.	do	Laurel, (10 Shillings).	916	32	29	1.25
7.	do	Laurel, (20 Shillings).	916	65	58	2.50
8.	Elizabeth.	½ Crown.	916	21	18	.78
9.	do	½ Sovereign.	916	21	18	.78
10.	do	Pound Sovereign.	916	174	158	6.80
31.	do	dof a Sovereign.	916	43	39	1.68
12.	do	3 Sovereign.	916	87	79	3.40
13.	do	Sover. or Noble Double	. 960	240	230	9.90

of revenue to the British government, and each province contributes in a greater or less degree to swell the treasure of the ruling power. The largest of the eighteen principalities is *Jodhpur*, but the most important are *Oudipur* and *Jaipur*.

Provincial	Receipts	and Ex	penditures h 31, 1883.	for	the :	year
------------	----------	--------	---------------------------	-----	-------	------

PROVINCES.	RECEIPTS	EXPEND'TRS
India	\$ 65,445,570 88,702,505	\$ 99,943,605
Bengal N. W. Provinces and Oudh.	44,365,290	38,939,375 19,812,680
Punjab	22,325,590	16,539,545
Central Provinces	7,395,900	4,989,610
British Burma	13,510,430	7,468,510
Assam	4,183,855	2,924,605
Madras	47,313,780	36,166,575
Bombay	53,223,285	49,648,655
England	4,159,950	70,659,830
Total	\$350,626,155	\$340,092,990

The Indian Debt, on March 31, 1884, stood at \$465,956,920 in India, and \$340,544,185 in England.

To the Districts Behar and Benares, in Bengal, the growth of the poppy is strictly confined in British India. The juice is sent to government agencies at Ghazipur and Patna where it is dried and packed in chests of 130 lbs. each; it is then sent to Calcutta and sold at monthly auction. For the year ending March 31, 1883, 56, 400 chests were sold for \$35,519,625.

Deducting \$11,411,065 for cost of cultivation and manufacture, the net profit from this Bengal "export" or "provision" opium, was \$24,108,560; besides what was exported, \$960,185 of opium was issued to the Excise Department to meet the consumption in India itself.

From Bombay, also is exported a large quantity of opium which is grown in the Native States of Central India, especially in Malwa, and the drug is thus classed: a duty of \$350 per chest is levied upon it when it enters British territory; the receipts from this source in 1882–83, amounted to \$11,978,345, which was clear gain to the government; nearly all this opium is sent to China, where it is sold by that government to the consumers for \$84,000,000.

All imports to India are now free, excepting arms and ammunition, opium, liquors and salt.

The proportion of the foreign trade which passes through the Suez Canal increases steadily, and in 1883–84 amounted to 65.68 per cent. of the whole. The total number of vessels which entered and cleared from Indian ports with cargoes in this period was 103,503, with a tonnage of 7,407,342.

GREAT BRITAIN. Gold. XIX. BEE

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Elizabeth, 1558	Noble or Royal.	960	120	115	4.95
2.	do	½ and ½ Anglet.	960	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 40\\20\end{array}\right.$	38 19	1.68
3.	Mary, (1553.)	Fine Sov'rn or D'bl Roy	ral 960	240	230	9.90
-1.	do	Noble or Royal	960	120	115	4.95
5.	Elizabeth.	Angel	960	80	76	3.26
6.	Philip and Mary.	Anglet.	960	40	38	1.63
7.	do	Angel.	960	80	76	3.26
8.	Mary.	Anglet.	960	40	38	1.63
9.	do	Anglet.	960	80	76	3.26
*10.	Edward VI.	Dragon Angel.	960	80	76	3.26
11.	do	Angel.	960	80	76	3.26

British Possessions in the East. Aden, a peninsula on the south coast of Arabia Felix. The British own the main peninsula and the opposite one of Luttle Aden; also a strip recently purchased, extending about three miles inward. Total area, 70 square miles; population (1881), 35,165, including troops who man the fortifications. It is one of the English coaling stations on the Eastern highway, about 1,500 ships visiting it yearly. The exports which are all received from the neighboring countries, consist of Arabian and African coffee, African dyes, feathers, gums and hides; Red Sea Mother-o'-pearl, Zanzibar spices, Mauritius sugar and Indian tobacco. The sea exports, in 1882-83, amounted to \$7,224,450, and the land exports, to \$397,400. Aden is subject to the Government of Bombay, and a small revenue is obtained from stamps, excise, opium, salt and arms. Nothing is manufactured but salt.

Socotra, an island in the Arabian Sea, 150 miles E. N. E. of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa, in the direct line of communication with India. Area, about 1,310 square miles; population, about 4,000; subject to the Sultan of Keshin, who, in 1876, for a small subsidy, contracted never to cede the Socotra to any foreign power, or to allow any settlement to be made thereon without consent of the British Government. This island is famous for aloes, and the gum of the dragon's blood tree of which it produces, the finest in the world.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian Ocean, south-west of the peninsula of Hindustan. Area, 24,702 square miles; population (1881), 2,758,529. It was first settled by colonists from the valley of the Ganges, B. C. 543. Chief exports: cinnamon, coir-stuff, cinchona, coffee, cocoanut oil, plumbago and tea, amounting in 1882 to \$17,055,670.

Hong Kong ("Fragrant Streams"), an island off the south-east coast of China, at the mouth of Canton River. Area, 32 square miles; population (1881), 160,402. It is separated from the main land of China by a narrow strait (Ly-ee-moon Pass). The opposite peninsula Kowloon, ceded to England in 1861, forms part of the colony. This is one of the finest harbors in the world and a military and naval



GREAT BRITAIN.

No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.	WEIGHT OF COIN.	GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1 .	Edward IV.	Fine Sovereign.	916	240	219	9.42
0	do	Sovereign.	916	169	155	6.67
3.	Henry VIII.	do	950	200	190	8.17
4.	do	St. George Noble.	960	71	67	2.88
5.	Edward VI.	¹ / ₈ Sovereign.	916	21	19	.82
6.	do	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	916	84	77	3.30
7.	do	½ Angel.	916	40	36	1.54
8.	do	1 Sovereign.	916	42	$38\frac{1}{2}$	1.66
9.	Henry VIII.	1 Angel.	916	20	18	.77
10.	do	Crown.	916	57	52	2.23
11.	Henry VII.	Noble or Royal.	960	120	115	4.95
12.	do	Sovereign.	960	240	230	9.10

station for the protection of British commerce; the centre of trade in many kinds of produce—chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandalwood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, etc. It is a free port, has splendid docks, and is fortified. In 1882, shipping aggregating 5,000,000 tons, entered this port. The exports to Great Britain, in 1883, amounted to \$5,859,930.

Labuan, an island of the Malay Archipelago, about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo. Area, 30 square miles; population, about 6,000. There is a fine harbor. The trade consists in exchange of cloth, rice, crockery, ironware, etc., for the produce of Borneo and near islands; gutta-percha, india-rubber, birds' nests, canes, beche-de-mer, wax, etc.; sago flour is also manufactured, which, with the jungle produce, forms the export, chiefly to Singapore for the European and Chinese markets. Exports, 1882, \$3,055,525.

Mauritius is an island of the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, with the Scychelles groupe 940 miles distant; Rodrigues 300 miles distant, and about 60 other small dependencies, have a total area of 1,054 square miles; population, about 370,000. Port Louis, the capital, has a spacious harbor. Products: sugar, rum, vanilla, and aloe fibre. The entire trade of the island of Mauritius, amounts to nearly \$30,000,000; exports to Great Britain in 1883, \$2,074,765.

Straits Settlements. These derive their name from their situation in the Straits of Malacca, and comprise Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley and Malacca. Total area, 1,460 square miles; population 466,000.

Singapors is an island off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. Area, 223 square miles; population 155,000. The town of Singapore, the seat of government for all the settlements, is a great commercial and shipping emporium, well fortified with excellent docks. It is a free port, no duties are levied upon anything; opium and spirit trade are farmed out to the Chinese.

Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, is off the west coast of the Malay peninsula. Area, 107 sauare miles; population, including Wellesley, 212,000.





No.	PERIOD OR SECTION.	COIN.	FINE.		GRAINS PURE GOLD.	VALUE.
1.	Henry VI.	Noble.	960	120	115	4.95
1)	Edward IV.	Angel.	960	80	76	3.26
3.	Henry VI.	do	960	80	76	3.26
#4.	Edward III.	1 Florin.	960	27	25	1.07
5.	Edward IV.	4 Angel.	960	40	38	1.62
6.	do	ł Noble.	960	60	573	2.40
7.	Henry VI.	½ Angel.	960	40	38	1.62
8.	Richard II.	1 Noble.	960	30	28	1.19

*The first English Gold Coin of which any specimen is extant.

Nova Scotia, the most easterly province of the Dominion, is a peninsula, with area of 20,007 square miles (including Cape Breton Island), one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea. It is connected with New Brunswick by a low, fertile isthmus. Total population (1881), 440,572. The harbor of Halifax (the capital) is not surpassed by any in the world. It is the principal naval station of Great Briton in North America, and an extensive dock-yard is there located. Coal and iron ores are plentiful. The fisheries are upon the eastern coast. Cape Breton Island, incorporated with Nova Scotia, has an area of 3,120 square miles, and a population of 34,262. Sidney is its principal town.

New Brunswick comprises an area of 27,174 square miles; population (1881), 321,223. Its forest products and fisheries furnish a revenue for the inhabitants. Coal is abundant; antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals are found in considerable quantities. The chief city is St. John. Capital, Fredricton.

The work below mentioned, in paper cover, will be given as a premium to each yearly subscriber to the Coln Collectors' Guide who commences with this number.

MONEY MADE MONEY SAVED. TO THE EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED OF THE UNITED STATES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN SCHOOL-GIRLS AND SCHOOL-BOYS, OLD AND YOUNG,

Knowledge that is Power and Wealth.

Every individual who handles money, in sums large or small, is interested in the

following statement.

A New Book on Coins has just been issued, at a price within the means of the most humble, which gives illustrations and the history of all coins of the United States, from Colonial days to October, 1885, also fac-similes of all gold and silver money generally current throughout the

The Coins of Ancient Greece, Rome and Judea, also of the Middle Ages of Europe,

with Historical data.

With elaborately pictured account of the Ancient Systems of Coining and that now practised in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pa.

Over 1,900 Separate Illustrations of Coins and Coinage.

"It is the most remarkable, clear and complete book for the price," writes a well known author on Numismatics, "that I hure ever looked at, and contains more solid information than any ten dollar book I have ever known to come from an American or Foreign publisher."

ALL THE RARE COINS OF THE U. S. are illustrated; THE PREMIUMS THEY WILL BRING ARE QUOTED; each variety is mentioned and a vast amount of informa-tion conveyed in the most attractive

The name and current value of every gold and silver coin in the world is stated, benefiting alike the buyer and seller.

Merchants and customers require it for

protection.

Students will find it invaluable, the young as being brief and entertaining, the more advanced as a work of ready refer-

Postmasters and all government employees, every person desiring appointment, will be vastly benefitted by its study, especially in Civil Service Examination, every calculation and statement being from official information specially furnished the author

PARENTS SHOULD BUY IT FOR THEIR CHILDREN, THE MORE THAN 1900 ILLUS-TRATIONS, delight the eye, the interesting reading incites a desire for historical and geographical study of the past and present. Λ more beau'iful and absorbing gift book was never issued.

In a single business transaction the knowledge gained from this work may save fifty times its cost.

are constantly passing, at a discount, from hand to hand, or kept as curiosities, by parties not knowing their worth to collectors; when THEY ARE WORTH FIVE THOU SAND TIMES THEIR FACE VALUE. One of these may pass, at any time, even into the hands of a beggar. A few years since 88 copper cents were sold for \$1,295 at an

In this circular is reprinted the Illustra-tions and Reading Indexes of the book; examine it carefully and note the wide

ness office, the merchant's counter, the farmer, the workingman, the library, the family, the school-desk-a book for the

Over 1900 illustrations, the name and value of each coin pictured being given.

More than three hundred engravings exhibit the coins of Ancient Rome, from the time of Julius Cæsar, B. C., 70, to the extinction of the Western Empire A. D. 476, with pages containing an epitome relating to the Emperors, Empresses, Tyrants and Kings whose portraits are upon

The Coins of Ancient Greece, from 700 years before Christ, to the end of that power, are presented in 250 splendid cuts,

with full description.

Ancient Jewish Coins, dating from B. C. 144 to the conclusion of national existence are illustrated and explained. Most interesting to Biblical students.

Seventy elaborate fac simile of the quaint pieces of the Middle Ages, with proper mention, recall great deeds and names of

This work is not a collection of loosely connected, hastily gathered, unreliable statements, but the result of long years of laborious application, large expenditure of time and money, continuous correspondence and consultation with those deeply interested in the preparation of such an authority for business and educational purposes, and an extended experience in the authorship and publication of numis-

Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price: In paper cover 50 cents; in cloth binding \$1.00; bound in full Russia, or Half-Morocco, with full gilt edges

Address,

A. M. SMITH, PUBLISHER,

P. O. 754. 533 Chestnut St., Phila, Pa.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA GOLD AND SILVER COINS

OF THE WORLD.

COIN COLLECTORS' ILLUSTRATED GUIDE,

VISITORS' GUIDE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF U. S. MINT.

NUMISMATIC MANUAL

COIN CATALOGUE.

OFFICE OF

in A.B. Smith,

NUMISMATIST AND PUBLISHER,

533 CHESTNUT STREET,

P. O. BOX 754.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To Bankers and Brokers, Merchants, Im-

GENTLEMEN:

ENCYCLOP, EDIA OF

GOLD and SILVER COINS of the WORLD.

Hlustrated with 300 plates bearing over 140,000 separate engravings; containing monetary tables, compiled from official statements furnished specially to the author, with geographical, historical and commercial data prepared by statisticians

of highest repute in America and Europe. To enumerate the vast range of information covered by this book would occupy

too much space and time; briefly;

To all dealing in money it is a collection of nearly every gold and silver piece known in the coinage of the world; the exact appearance of each can be studied from finest engravings, perfect in the most minute detail, while on the pages opposite plates, is, in tabulated form, the name, period, weight, fineness, amount of precious metal contained, metal worth and current value of each coin pictured; a moment's glance conveys all necessary knowledge

Tables showing value of gold or silver at varying fineness, from grains to tons; the reduction of coins into different standards; the name and value of every gold or silver coin known, and other intricate cal-

culations are a valuable feature.

The statistical matter is of incalculable importance, furnishing: extent, industries, resources, products, imports and exports, population, revenues, debts, and financial condition of every nation and its dependencies; all from official reports of latest date and in full. Great Britain and provinces alone require seventy pages for de-

All this, with an immensity of other vital matter, is so arranged that any information required can be obtained in a moment.

These are but a few of the strong points which render it so absolutely necessary and peculiarly valuable to those engaged

in finance, commerce and general business.
For the Scientist, Teacher, Student or
Man of Letters, The Excyclopedia will afford a delight to eye and brain. More than 600 illustrations exhibit the coins of Ancient Greece, Rome and Judea; also medallic pieces of the Mediæval ages, with appropriate descriptions.

The earliest money of the oldest nations receives the same attention as the coinages of the present year; nothing has been

neglected, nothing overlooked.

The work constitutes a Coin Cabinet of rarest excellence and unbounded extent, a complete library on Numismatics, Archæology, Art, History, Geography, Commerce and Finance.

When first solicited to prepare an authority on Coins which should be adapted alike to business and science, the author, realizing the magnitude of the task, refused; though he fully recognized the great importance of filling the void existing in the most vital fields of prosperity, for want of such a work. Repeated applications forced him to reconsider his resolution and he commenced the labor which it has cost him several years of closest application, even with very valuable and considerable assistance, to complete.

To meet the wants of the commercial mands of science was not easy, but it is believed that The Encyclopædia will be found to meet every requirement however

A work of this class has never before been conceived upon so extensive a scale; in its preparation, the numismatic literature of the world has been sifted, correspondence entered into with Ministers of Finance of every nation possessing a coin-

age; all mints, museums, cabinets and collections known, been searched, and the choicest material gleaned therefrom; representatives of science, business and money freely gave their valuable advice, no practical suggestion was disregarded, capital was expended without stint; revision was constant for the elimination of all extraneous matter, the pages were frequently submitted to experts in each department, and the result is a volume, pronounced by those best competent to judge, "without a flaw"; "The Book of the Century.

The bankers, brokers and large importers of all our great cities, subscribed to this work in advance of publication, and it is now considered as an indispensable part of every extensive business house, as well as of all fully equipped libraries.

A. M. SMITH, Author and Publisher, Encyclopædia, Coins of the World, No. 533 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. Box 754.

A.M. SMITH'S AUTHORITATIVE STAND-ARD CLASSIFICATION OF COINS. Poor coins are those on which the

design, lettering and date are almost intelligible, or the least degree visible.

Fr. Fair, are those well worn, but which still retain every portion of the design, all letters and the entire date, almost

V. Fr. Very Fair, is the rating given to coins in which lettering, design and

date are clearly readable.

Good, applies to those where every mark, letter and figure is well defined, with only the high, fine hair lines, such as the hair, feathers in wings, and like delicate lines, worn off.

V. G. Very Good, are coins somewhat worn, but nearly "Fine."

Fi. Fine coins are those which are

barely worn, but which, under critical examination, show traces of wear in the rubbed surfaces of the finer lines. No scratches or "nicks" are permissable in "Fine" coins unless so stated.

V. Fi. Very Fine, means that the coin has the well defined lines and surface of a piece that has been little in circulation, and shows the slightest traces of wear, and is not scratched or nicked in the least.

Uc. Uncirculated, implies that the coin is free from the least wear or scratches, and has the appearance of a piece just

dropped from the coining press.

B. Pf. Brilliant Proof coins have a burnished mirror-like reflective surface; the dies and planchets being both polished before striking these coins, which are exclusively for collectors, and as soon as soiled or tarnished even by much handling, they are no longer to be considered as equal to "Brilliant Proofs," but are still called "Proofs.

The prices below mentioned are for such coins as reach the standard of good and fine, or very fine, as the appearance of the piece places it lower in the classification so it decreases in value, each grade making a marked difference in the price. Of course it must be left to our option to classify the coin after duly inspecting it.

U. S. GOLD COINS WANTED.

EAGLES (\$10 pieces), dated 1795, -96, -97, -98,-99, 1800,-1,-3, and 4, in Fine condition are worth \$11.00. The Small Eagle of 1797, is worth \$15.00.

Half Eagles (\$5 pieces), of dates from 1795 to 1807, inclusive, \$5.50 each; 1815 and 1822, \$30.00 each; 1824 and 1832,

\$8.00 each.

QUARTER EAGLES (\$21 pieces), 1796, \$5.00; 1797, \$4.00; 1798, 1802, -4, -5, -6, -7, and 8, \$3.50 each.

EAR, DOLLAR.	HALF DOLLAR.	QUAR, DOLLAR.	DIMES. HALF DIME	S. CENTS. HALF CTS.
				\$1 to \$10\$1 to \$3
94\$20 to \$50.	\$2 to \$5		\$1 to \$4	15c. to \$125c. to \$1
95\$ 1.8	50			25c. to \$225c. to \$1
96\$1.10 to \$2	\$10 to \$30	50c. to \$1	.\$1 to \$3 \$2 to \$5	25c, to \$2\$10 to \$25
98 \$2 to \$5 (S)	mall Eagle, 13 & 1	5 stars fac'g)	\$1 to \$3	
99\$1 to \$2.50	(Five Stars facing	2)		\$2 to \$20
1800			\$2 to \$450c. to \$2.	50e50e
				50c
				\$1 to \$3

				\$3 to 10
				10c. to \$1

Of later dates than those above stated the rare pieces are, Dollars: 1836, from \$3 to \$8; 1838 and 1839, \$10 to \$25; 1851, 1852 and 1858, \$5 to \$20. Half-Dollars: 1815, 1836 (Milled Edge), and 1852, \$1 to \$2.50; 1853, without sun on reverse, or arrow-points near date, \$5.00. QUARTER-DOLLARS: 1823 and 1827, \$10 to \$25; 1853, without sun on reverse or arrow-points near date, \$1 to \$2. Dimes: 1807, 1809,

1811 and 1822, 50 cents to \$2. HALF-DIMES: 1846, 50 cents to \$1. SMALL SILVER THREE CENT PIECES: From 1863 to 1873, inclusive, 10 to 40 cents, according to rarity and fineness.

Cents of all dates, if they come fully up to the Very Fine or Uncirculated standard, command a premium, in some cases very high. For selling prices see our catalogue.

PUSTMASTERS & MERCHANTS. MONEY MADE & MONEY SAVED.

In the new BOOK OF COINS, just published by A. M. SMITH, is given the name and current value of every Gold and Silver Coin in the civilized world, and all the metallic money ever issued by the United States, with 100 plates, bearing over 1800 separate Coin illustrations from the present to the earliest date of coinage. Years of labor and study, with expenditure of many thousand dollars, have produced this remarkable. work, which for variety of information, practical use, and business, far excels any \$10 book of its class ever published. Over 100 different RARE COINS of the United States, and the premiums, often very large, which they will bring, are all mentioned. Such pieces are passing in trade every day, and are most likely to be received by a Postmaster and others. The book contains over 1900 of the finest illustrations. Every statement, table, figure and calculation is furnished by Government Officials especially for this work, and can be found collected in no other. The knowledge conveyed through it is a special portion of that demanded in the Civil-Service Examinations, and is especially serviceable to Postmasters. Illustrations, Descriptions, Values, Historical Data, and valuable in-formation. Nothing like it has ever been published. The Press is unanimous in its praise, and letters thanking the author for its preparation are continually received. Its sale has been immense, the large first edition being exhausted within thirty days. The great number printed enables the publisher to supply it at the low price of 50 cents in paper cover and \$1.00

IN POSTAGE STAMPS
bound in cloth. The book is an indispensable necessity in
every live man's office, store or shop; it will save its cost fity
times over each year. Send 2-ct. stamp for List of Rare Coins.
A. M. SMITH, Numismatist & Publisher,
P.O. Box 754. 533 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PREMIUMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

To every new subscriber for the Coin Col-LECTOR'S GUIDE, will be given the above BOOK OF COINS in a paper cover. For two subscriptions, the same work in CLOTH BINDING is offered as a premium. These are very liberal terms.

ILLUSTRATED

ENCYCLOPÆDIA Gold and Silver

Illustrating the Modern, Ancient, Current and Curious, from A. D. 1885 back to B. C. 700. Fineness, weight, face value and metal worth. Full descrip-tion with exact fac-simile of over

Name lists, statistics, historical data, full index. Tables for calculation, reduction, comparison, &c. A financial and numismatic library, complete in one volume. Published by

A. M. SMITH. Numismatist, 533 Chestnut Street. Post-Office Box, 754, PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S. A.



winder, handsome gold plated cases. Keeps accurate time. If you are dissatisfied after 30 days? trial we will cheerfully refund money. Mention whether you want engraved or plan cases, Endica' or Gents' size. We mail no circulars, order from advertisement, nothing saved by writing for further particulars. No discount on above pice. Agents wanted everywhere, BRISTOL M'F'C CO., 249 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Back Numbers of THE GUIDE For Sale and Wanted.

All back numbers of THE GUIDE, from the first issue, can be obtained at the offlee of publication for TEN CENTS A COPY, EXCEPT No. 3, of Vol. I, for which we will be glad to exchange one year's full subscription for each copy thereof; any person wishing to exchange a copy of No. 3, Vol. I, on above terms will please notify the publisher, forwarding the copy and their full address to A. M. SMITH.

TRAVELER'S TREASURE BELT.



For carrying Money, Checks, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc. It consists of a belt about 2 inches wide sists of a belt about 2 inches wide, worn around the chest, with a pocket on each side and supported by suspenders. Valuables placed in these pockets can be carried with comfort and safety, whether at home or on a journey. Sent to any place in the U. S. or Canada on receipt of \$1.50. When ordering, send measure around chest. Agents wanted in all parts of the U. S. and Canada. Liberal terms to agents and dealers. Address,

ADA H. KEPLEY, Patentee, Effingham, III.

Advertisements taken for this page.

Every Enlightened Individual,

OLD, MIDDLE-AGED AND YOUNG,

IS DEEPLY INTERESTED IN

THE IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT,

THAT THE MOST COMPLETE HISTORY OF

The Gold and Silver Coinage of Great Britain,

PAST AND PRESENT.

AND OF ALL ITS DEPENDENCIES, WITH

OVER 700 SEPARATE ILLUSTRATIONS,

Is commenced in this number of **THE GUIDE**, and will be completed in the three succeeding issues. The Ring Money of Ireland, Siege Coins, Money of Malta, Indian, African, and all other possessions, elaborately portrayed; a full list of Coins struck by each Ruler, from

ETHELBERHT, I. A. D. 568, TO VICTORIA, A. D. 1886,

The whole forming a work which would be cheap at \$5. The pages in this number will exhibit its vast scope and utility. The series will contain

OVER 700 SEPARATE ILLUSTRATIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

In order to increase THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF THE GUIDE TO DOUBLE THAT OF ANY NUMISMATIC PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD, THE COIN BOOK, mentioned in other pages will be given as A PREMIUM, to every person sending

75 Cts. for one year's Subscription to THE COIN COL-LECTOR'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE,

such Subscription to begin with the present number. This will appear to be a losing offer to the publisher, but it will only hold good until March 1st, and the increased subscription list will satisfy his ambition and afford future profit.

Send in your names at once, with 75 cts. for THE GUIDE, with the whole COINAGE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, and the Premium Coin Book, which alone sells at Fifty Cents.

Remember the time, during which this offer holds good, is limited.

A. M. SMITH, Publisher,

P. O. Box 754.

533 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUTHS FOR TRAVELERS

To the East and West.

BEST ACCOMMODATIONS.
LOWEST RATES.

NO EXTRAS.

FASTEST TIME.

SAFEST LINE.

POLITE ATTENDANCE.

SUREST CONNECTIONS.
FINEST CARS.

GREATEST COMFORT.

"SLEEPERS" INCLUDED.

DINING CARS.

Each and every improvement, appliance and luxury of the age or day, with route through the most romantic, picturesque and historic sections of the Union, are all secured by obtaining Tickets upon

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

Only Line via Washington.

* *

Sure Connection with all the very best Roads to every part of the East or West.

in the state of th

N.B. THE B. & O. OFFICES SELL TICKETS TO EVERY POINT IN THE UNITED STATES OVER THE PRINCIPLE ROUTES, AT RATES BELOW ALL COMPETITORS.

A. M. SMITH'S Illustrated Catalogue of U.S., FOREIGN AND ANCIENT COINS.

Colonial, Continental, Confederate, National and State Currency, Indian, Antiquarian and Pre-Historic Releas.

Medals, Medallions, Curios, Badges, Bric-Brac, &c. Rare Antique, Antiquarian and Numismatic Books, with much information and Instruction for Buyers and Sellers of Coins and Curios. Descriptions and Market Prices for Collectors and Amateurs. Price 25 ets.